

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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TERMS.—The terms of the Western Catholician will be as follows:—  
Two dollars and a half per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editors, unless the amount paid up, or the amount due will be paid at an early day, the amount for the first week, and 50 cents each week, they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Between the President and Vice President of the United States.

(CONTINUED.)

I will not reason the point, that a letter to Gov. Bibb, which was not communicated to you, which bears date long after you occupied St. Marks, and subsequently to the time you had determined to occupy Pensacola, (see your letter of June 2d, 1818, to me, published with the Seminole document,) could give you authority to occupy those posts. I know that, in quoting the letter, you could not intend such absurdity to authorize such an inference; and I must therefore conclude that it was your intention by the extract to show that, at the time of writing the letter, it was my opinion that the orders under which you did act, were intended to authorize the occupation of the Spanish posts. Nothing could have been more remote from my intention in writing the letter. It would have been in opposition to the view which I have always taken of your orders, and in direct contradiction to the President's message of the 25th March, 1818, communicated but a few weeks before to the House of Representatives, (already referred to,) and which gives a directly opposite construction to your orders. In fact, the letter, on its face, proves that it was not the intention of the Government to occupy the Spanish posts. By referring to it, you will see that I enclosed to the Governor a copy of my orders to General Gaines, of the 16th December, 1817, authorizing him to cross the Spanish line, and to attack the Indians within the limits of Florida, unless they should take shelter under a Spanish post, in which event, he was directed to report immediately to the Department, which order Governor Bibb was directed to consider as his authority for carrying the war into Florida, thus clearly establishing the fact that the order was considered still in force, and not superseded by that to you, directing you to assume the command in the Seminole war.

Nor can my letter of the 6th of February be, by any sound rule of construction, interpreted into an authority to occupy the Spanish posts, or as countenancing, on my part, such an interpretation of the orders previously given to you. Your letter of the 20th January, to which mine is in answer, bears date at Nashville, before you set out on the expedition, and consists of a narrative of the measures adopted by you, in order to bring your forces into the field, where they were directed to rendezvous, the time intended for marching, the orders for supplies given to contractors, with other details of the same kind, without the slightest indication of your intention to act against the Spanish posts, and the approbation of the President of the measures you had adopted could be intended to apply to those detailed in your letter. I do not think that your letter of the 13th instant presents the question, whether the Executive or yourself placed the true construction, considered as a military question, on the orders under which you acted. But I must be permitted to say, that the construction of the former is in strict conformity with my intention in drawing up the orders; and that, if they be susceptible of a different construction, it was far from being my intention they should be. I did not then suppose, nor have I ever, that it was in the power of the President, under the constitution, to order the occupation of the posts of a nation with whom we were not at war, (whatever might be the right of the General, under the law of nations, to attack an enemy sheltered under the post of a neutral power,) and had I been directed by the President to issue such order, I should have been restrained from complying by the higher authority of the constitution, which I had sworn to support. Nor will I discuss the question whether the order to General Gaines, inhibit-

ing from attack the Spanish posts, (a copy of which was sent to you,) was in fact, and according to military usage, an order to you, and of course obligatory until rescinded. Such, certainly, was my opinion. I know that yours was different. You acted on your construction, believing it to be right; and, in pursuing the course which I have done, I claim an equal right to act on the construction which I conceived to be correct, knowing it to conform to my intentions in issuing the orders. But in waiving now the question of the true construction of the orders, I wish it however to be understood, it is only because I do not think it presented by your letter, and not because I have now, or ever had, the least doubt of the correctness of the opinion which I entertain. I have always been prepared to discuss it on friendly terms with you, as appears by the extracts from Mr. Monroe's correspondence, and more recently by my letter to you of the 30th of April, 1828, covering a copy of a letter of Major H. Lee, in which I decline a correspondence that he had requested on the subject of the construction of your orders. In my letter to Major Lee, I stated that, "as you refer to the public documents only for the construction which the Executive gave to the orders, I infer that on this subject you have not had access to the General's (Jackson's) private papers; but if I be in an error, and if the construction which the administration gave to the orders to be not stated with sufficient distinctness in the then President's correspondence with him, I will cheerfully give, as one of the members of the Administration, my own views fully in relation to the orders, if it be desired by General Jackson; but it is only with him and at his desire, that under existing circumstances, I should feel myself justified in corresponding on this or any other subject connected with his public conduct;" to which I add in my letter to you, covering a copy of the letter of which the above is an extract, "with you I cannot have the slightest objection to correspond on this subject, if additional information be desirable." You expressed no desire for further information, and I took it for granted that Mr. Monroe's correspondence with you, and the public documents, furnished you a full and clear conception of the construction which the Executive gave to your orders; under which impression I remained till I received your letter of the 13th inst.

Connected with the subject of your orders, there are certain expressions in your letter, which, though I am at a loss to understand, I cannot pass over in silence. After announcing your surprise at the contents of Mr. Crawford's letter, you ask whether the information be correct, "under all of the circumstances, of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me was moved and sustained by you in cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was executing the wishes of the government." If by *wishes*, which you have underscored, it be meant that there was any intimation given by myself, directly, or indirectly, of the desire of the government that you should occupy the Spanish posts, so far from being "informed," I had not the slightest knowledge of any such intimation, nor did I ever hear a whisper of any such before. But I cannot imagine that it is your intention to make a distinction between the wishes and the public orders of the government, as I find no such distinction in your correspondence with the President, nor in any of the public documents; but, on the contrary, it is strongly rebutted by your relying for your justification constantly and exclusively on your public orders. Taking, then, the "wishes of the government" to be but another expression for its orders, I must refer to the proof already offered, to show that the wishes of the government, in relation to the Spanish posts, were not such as you assume them to be.

Having, I trust, satisfactorily established that there has not been the least disguise as to the construction of your orders, I will now proceed to

state the part which I took in the deliberations of the cabinet. My statement will be confined strictly to myself, as I do not feel myself justified to speak of the course of the other members of the administration; and, in fact, only of my own in self-defence, under the extraordinary circumstances connected with this correspondence.

And here I must premise, that the object of a cabinet council is not to bring together opinions already formed, but to form opinions on the course which the government ought to pursue, after full and mature deliberation. Meeting in this spirit, the first object is a free exchange of sentiment, in which doubts and objections are freely presented and discussed. It is, I conceive, the duty of the members thus to present their doubts and objections, and to support them by offering fully all of the arguments in their power, but at the same time to take care not to form an opinion till all the facts and views are fully brought out, and every doubt and objection carefully weighed. In this spirit I came into the meeting. The questions involved were numerous and important; whether you had transcended your orders; if so, what course ought to be adopted; what was the conduct of Spain and her officers in Florida; what was the state of our relations with Spain, and, through her, with the other European powers—a question, at that time, of uncommon complication and difficulty. These questions had all to be carefully examined and weighed, both separately and in connexion, before a final opinion could be wisely formed; and never did I see a deliberation in which every point was more carefully examined, or a greater solicitude displayed to arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior member of the cabinet, and had been but a few months in the administration, as Secretary of War. I was more immediately connected with the questions whether you had transcended your orders, and, if so, what course ought to be pursued. I was of the impression that you had exceeded your orders, and had acted on your own responsibility; but I neither questioned your patriotism nor your motives. Believing that where orders were transcended, investigation, as a matter of course, ought to follow, as due in justice to the government and the officer, unless there be strong reasons to the contrary, I came to the meeting under the impression that the usual course ought to be pursued in this case, which I supported by presenting fully and freely all the arguments that occurred to me. They were met by other arguments, growing out of a more enlarged view of the subject, as connected with the conduct of Spain and her officers, and the course of policy which honor and interest dictated to be pursued towards her, with which some of the members of the cabinet were more familiar than myself, and whose duty it was to present that aspect, of the subject, as it was mine to present that more immediately connected with the military operations. After deliberately weighing every question, when the members of the cabinet came to form their final opinion, on a view of the whole ground, it was unanimously determined\*, as I understood, in favor of the course adopted, and which was fully made known to you by Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th of July, 1818. I gave it my assent and support, believing that which, under all the circumstances, the public interest required to be adopted.

I shall now turn to the examination of the version which Mr. Crawford has given of my course in this important deliberation, beginning with his "apology for having disclosed what took place in the cabinet meeting." He says, "In the summer after the meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I (Mr. Crawford) had proposed to arrest General Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This let-

\* Acquiescent would probably be more correct, at least as applicable to one member of the cabinet.

ter I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his directions. It had the desired effect; General Jackson became inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun."

I am not at all surprised that Mr. Crawford should feel that he stands in need of an apology for betraying the deliberations of the cabinet. It is, I believe, not only the first instance in our country, but one of a very few instances to be found in any country, or any age, that an individual has felt himself absolved from the high obligation which honor and duty impose on one situated as he was. It is not, however, my intention to comment on the morality of his disclosure; that more immediately concerns himself; and I leave him undisturbed to establish his own rules of honor and fidelity, in order to proceed to the examination of a question in which I am more immediately concerned—the truth of his apology.

I desire not to speak harshly of Mr. Crawford. I sincerely commiserate his misfortune. I may be warm in political contests; but it is not in me to retain enmity, particularly towards the unsuccessful. In the political contest which ended in 1828, Mr. Crawford and myself took opposite sides; but whatever feelings of unkindness it gave rise to, have long since passed away on my part. The contest ended in an entire change of the political elements of the country, and, in the new state of things which followed, I found myself acting with many of the friends of Mr. Crawford, to whom I had been recently opposed, and opposed to many of my friends, with whom I had, till then, been associated. In this new state of things, my inclination, my regard for his friends who were acting with me, and the success of the cause for which we were jointly contending, all contributed to remove from my bosom every feeling towards him, save pity for his misfortune. I would not speak a harsh word, if I could avoid it; and it is a cause of pain to me that the extraordinary position in which he has placed me compels me, in self-defence, to say any thing which must in its consequence, bear on his character.

I speak in this spirit when I assert, as I do that his apology has no foundation in truth. He offers no reason for charging me with so dishonorable an act as that of betraying the proceedings of the cabinet, and that for the purpose of injuring one of my associates in the administration. The charge rests wholly on his suspicion, to which I oppose my positive assertion that it is wholly unfounded. I had no knowledge of the letter, or connexion with it; nor do I recollect that I ever saw the extract. But why charge me and not Mr. Adams? I wish not to be understood as intimating that Mr. Adams had the least connexion with the affair. I believe him to be wholly incapable of such baseness. I had then been but a few months in the administration, and Mr. Crawford and myself were on the best terms without a feeling, certainly on my part, of rivalry or jealousy. In assigning the motive that he does for the letter, he forgets the relation which existed then between you and himself. He says it had the desired effect; that you became friendly to me, and extremely inimical to him. He does not remember that your hostility to him long preceded this period, and had a very different origin. He certainly could not have anticipated that a copy of his letter would be placed in your hand.

These are not the only difficulties accompanying the apology: there are others still more formidable, and which must compel him to assign some other reason for disclosing the proceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. McDuffie's letter\* to me, of the 14th instant, of which I enclose a copy, proves that Mr. Crawford spoke freely of the proceedings of the cabinet on his way to Georgia, in the summer of 1818, and dates will show that he could not at that time have seen the extract from the Nashville paper, on which he now rests his apology. The deliberation of the cabinet took place

\* The letter of the Hon. George McDuffie, Appendix marked G.

between the 14th and 23rd July, 1818. On the former day, Mr. Monroe returned to Washington from Loudon, and on the latter a general exposition of the views of the Government in relation to the operations in Florida appeared in the Intelligencer. The letter of Mr. Monroe to you of the 19th July, 1818, fixes probably the day of the final decision of the cabinet. Mr. Crawford passed through Augusta on the 11th August, as announced in the papers of that city, on which day, as the preceding, his conversation, to which Mr. McDuffie's letter refers, must have taken place. On a comparison of these dates, you will see that it was impossible that Mr. Crawford could have seen the extract from the Nashville paper when he was in Edgefield, and he must consequently find some other apology for his disclosures. This was not the only instance of his making the disclosures before he saw the extract. He was at Millidgeville on the 16th of August, 1818, a few days after he passed through Augusta, and a little after, there appeared a statement in the Georgia Journal, somewhat varied from that made in Edgefield, but agreeing with it in most of the particulars. I cannot lay my hand on the article, but have a distinct recollection of it. Circumstances fixed it on Mr. Crawford, and it has not to my knowledge, been denied.

With such evidence of inaccuracy, either from want of memory, or some other cause, in what relates to his own motives and actions, it would be unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Crawford's statements will prove more correct in what relates to me. I will now proceed to examine them: He first states that I proposed that you should "be punished in some form, or reprimanded in some form;" and to make my course more odious, as I suppose, he adds, that "Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest General Jackson." I will not dwell on a statement which, on its face, is so absurd. How could an officer under our law be punished without arrest and trial? And to suppose that I proposed such a course, would be to rate my understanding very low.

The next allegation requires much more attention. He says, "indeed my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter that General Jackson had written to the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said if he had received such a one, he would find it, and went directly to his cabinet and brought it out. In it General Jackson approves of the determination of the Government to break up Amelia island and Galveston; and gave it also as his opinion that Florida ought to be taken by the United States." He added, it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide, but if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility on himself. I asked the President if the letter had been answered: he replied no; for that he had no recollection of receiving it. I then said that I had no doubt that General Jackson, in taking Pensacola, believed he was doing what the Executive wished. After that letter was produced unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment on General Jackson, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent; yet it was after the letter was read, that Mr. Calhoun made the proposition to the cabinet for punishing the General." Again: "I do not know that I ever hinted at the letter to the President, yet that letter had a most important bearing on the deliberations of the cabinet, at least in my mind, and possibly on the minds of Mr. Adams and the President; but neither expressed any opinion on the subject. It seems it had none on the mind of Mr. Calhoun, for it made no change in his conduct."

It will be no easy matter for Mr. Crawford to reconcile the statements

which he has thus circumstantially made, with his conduct in relation to the Seminole affair, from the time of the decision of the cabinet, till the subject ceased to be agitated.

How will he, in the first instance, reconcile it with his Edgefield statement, of which Mr. McDuffie's letter gives an account? The contrast between that and the present is most striking to illustrate which, I will give an extract from Mr. McDuffie's letter. Mr. McDuffie's letter says that "he (Mr. Crawford) 'stated that you' (Mr. Calhoun) 'had been in favor of an enquiry into the conduct of General Jackson, and that he was the only member of the cabinet that concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the course pursued by General Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country, and forestalling public opinion; thus antagonizing the administration. On this point, he remarked, that, if the administration could not give direction to public opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them, they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home.' Such was the language then held, and such his tone of feeling at that time. We hear but one word of the letter which makes so conspicuous a figure in his present statement; not one word of the change it effected in his mind in relation to your conduct; not a word of his taking a course different from me; but on the contrary, he then stated directly, that he concurred with me in favoring an inquiry, and indicated no difference on any other point; and so far from exempting you from the charge of a breach of orders, as he now attempts to do, he asserted, positively, that you had violated your orders. Shall we find an explanation of the contrast in the two statements in the difference of his motives then and now? Is his motive now to injure me, and was it then to attack another member of the administration? Or must it be attributed, as the more charitable interpretation, to the decay of memory? Whatever may be the true explanation, all will agree that a statement, when events were fresh in the memory, is to be trusted in preference to one made twelve years after the transaction, particularly if the former accords with after events, and the latter does not, as is the case in this instance. At the next session of Congress, your conduct in the Seminole war was severely attacked in both branches of the Legislature. Let us see if the course pursued by Mr. Crawford and his personal and confidential friends, can be reconciled to the statement which he now gives of his course in the cabinet. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the House of Representatives. He was the particular, personal, and confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, his near neighbor, and formerly a law student under him. What part did he take? He led the attack; he moved the resolutions against you; he accused you expressly of the violation of your orders, and sustained the accusation with all his powers.\* All this accords with Mr. Crawford's statement of his sentiments and his course at the time; but how can it be reconciled to his present statement? How could he, on any principle of justice, stand by and hear you thus falsely accused in the face of the world, when he, according to his showing now, knew that it was all false? And how can he reconcile his silence then, when you stood so much in need of his assistance, with his disclosures now, when the agitation has long since passed away, and his aid no longer required? But let us turn to the other branch of the Legislature, and see whether any occurrence there can explain this apparent mystery. General Lockett, of Pennsylvania, the particular friend of Mr. Crawford, and in the habit of constant intercourse with him, was the chairman of the committee in that body to whom the part of the message which related to the Seminole war was referred. Mr. Forsyth, then and now a Senator from Georgia, and who now acts a prominent part in the transaction which has given rise to the present correspondence, was also a member, and was then, as he is now, an intimate personal and political friend of Mr. Craw-

ford. With two such able and influential friends as the committee, he had the most favorable opportunity that could be offered to do you justice. According to his own statement, he felt no obligation to observe silence in relation to the proceedings of the cabinet. Why, then, did he not interpose with his friends on the committee to do you justice? That he did not, I need not offer you arguments to prove. The report of the committee is sufficient testimony. Should he say that he was restrained by feelings of delicacy from interfering with his friends on the committee, how will he reconcile, on the principles of justice and honor, his silence after the report so severely assailing your motives and conduct was made, when, admitting his present statement, it was completely in his power to shield you from censure?

But why should I waste time and words to prove that Mr. Crawford's whole course is in direct conflict with his present statement of the proceedings of the cabinet, when there remains an objection that cannot be surmounted? The statement is entirely destitute of foundation. It is not true. Strange as it may appear, after an account so minute and circumstantial, no such letter as he refers to was ever before the cabinet, or alluded to in its deliberations. My memory is distinct and clear, and is confirmed by the no less distinct recollection of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, as will fully appear by copies of their statements herewith enclosed. Feelings of delicacy, growing out of the political relation of Mr. Adams and Mr. Crowninshield, the other members of the then Administration, both towards you and myself, have restrained me from applying for their statements; but I have not the least apprehension that they would vary from Mr. Monroe's or Mr. Wirt's.\*

Comment is useless. I will not attempt to explain so gross a misstatement of proceedings of the cabinet; but will leave it to those friends of Mr. Crawford who have placed him in this dilemma to determine whether his false statement is to be attributed to an entire decay of memory, or to some other cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves from the responsibility of thus cruelly exposing a weakness which it was their duty to conceal.

It now becomes necessary to say something of your letter of the 6th January, to which Mr. Crawford has given, in his statement, so much prominence. My recollection in relation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. I came into his room when he had apparently just received the letter. He was indisposed at the time. I think he opened the letter in my presence, and finding it was from you, he gave me the letter to read. I cast my eyes over it, and remarked it related to the Seminole affair, and would require his attention, or something to that effect: I thought no more of it. Long after, I think it was at the commencement of the next session of Congress, I heard some allusion which brought the letter to my recollection. It was from a quarter which induced me to believe that it came from Mr. Crawford. I called and mentioned it to Mr. Monroe, and found that he had entirely forgotten the letter. After searching some time, he found it among some other papers, and read it, as he told me, for the first time.

Having stated these facts, I should be wanting in candor were I not also to state, that if the facts had been otherwise, had Mr. Monroe read your letter, and intentionally omitted to answer it, and had it been brought before the cabinet, in my opinion it would not have had the least influence on its deliberation. The letter was not received till several weeks after the orders to you were issued, and could not, therefore, as you know, have had any influence in drawing them up; and such, I conceive, was your opinion as I do not find any allusion to the letter in your public or private correspondence at the time, which would not have been the case, if, in your opinion, it formed a part of your justification. You rested your defence on what I conceived to be much more elevated ground—on the true construction, as you supposed, of your orders, and the necessity of the measures which you adopted to terminate the war, and not on any supposed secret wish of the Executive in opposition to the public orders under which you acted. Mr. Crawford, in placing your justification now on such grounds, not only exposes your motives to be questioned, but, as far as his acts can, greatly weakens your defence.

On a review of this subject, it is impossible not to be struck with the time and mode of bringing on this correspondence. It is twelve years since the termination of the Seminole war. Few events in our history have caused so

\* See my letter to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, and their answer; also letter to Mr. Adams, and his answer, written since the date of this letter. Mr. Crowninshield, the other member of the cabinet, was absent; see his letter. See Appendix J, N, L, M, N, O, P.

much excitement, or been so fully discussed, both in and out of Congress.—During a greater part of this long period, Mr. Crawford was a prominent actor on the public stage, seeing and hearing all that occurred, and without restraint, according to his own statement, to disclose freely all he knew; yet not a word is uttered by him in your behalf; but now, when you have triumphed over all difficulties, when you no longer require defense, he for the first time, breaks silence not to defend you, but to accuse one who gave you every support in your hour of trial in his power, when you were fiercely attacked, if not by Mr. Crawford himself, at least by some of his most confidential and influential friends. Nor is the mannerless remarkable than the time. Mr. Forsyth, a Senator from Georgia, here in his place, writes to Mr. Crawford, his letter covering certain inclosures, and referring to certain correspondence and conversations in relation to my conduct in the cabinet deliberations on the Seminole question: Mr. Crawford answers, correcting the statements alluded to in some instances, and confirming and amplifying in others, which answer he authorizes Mr. Forsyth to show me if he pleased. Of all this, Mr. Forsyth gives me not the slightest intimation, though in the habit of almost daily intercourse in the senate; and instead of showing me Mr. Crawford's letter as he was authorized to do, I hear of it, for the first time by having a copy put into my hand under cover of your letter of the 18th instant—a copy with important blanks, and unaccompanied with Mr. Forsyth's letter with its enclosures, to which Mr. Crawford's is in answer.

Why is this so? Why did not Mr. Forsyth himself show me the letter—the original letter? By what authority did he place a copy in your hands? None is given by the writer. Why is your name interposed? Was it to bring me into conflict with the President of the United States? If the object of the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Forsyth be to impeach my conduct, as it would seem to be by what rule of justice am I deprived of evidence material in my defence, and which is in the hands of my accusers; of a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the enclosures; of a statement of the conversation and correspondence of the two individuals whose names are in blank in the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter furnished me? Why not inform me who they are? Their testimony might be highly important, and even their names alone might throw much light on this mysterious affair.

I must be frank. I feel that I am deprived of important rights by the interpolation of your name, of which I have just cause to complain. It deprives me of important advantages, which would otherwise belong to my position. By the interpolation of your name, the communication which would exist between Mr. Forsyth and myself, had he placed Mr. Crawford's letter in my hands, as he was authorized to do, is prevented, and I am thus deprived of the right which would have belonged to me in that case, and which he could not in justice withhold, of being placed in possession of all the material facts and circumstances connected with this affair. In thus complaining, it is not my intention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. I know the extent of your public duties, and how completely they engross your attention. They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection in this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground that you assume in placing the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in my hand which you state was submitted by his authority. I do not so understand him; the authority was, as I conceive, to Mr. Forsyth, and not to yourself, and applied to the original letter, and not to the copy, both of which, as I have shown, are very important in this case, and not mere matters of form. I have asked the question, why is this affair brought up at this late period, and in this remarkable manner? It merits consideration, at least from myself. I am in the habit of speaking my sentiments and opinions freely, and I see no cause which ought to restrain me on the present occasion. I should be blind not to see that this whole affair is a political manœuvre, in which the design is that you should be the instrument and my self the victim, but in which the real actors are carefully concealed by an artful movement. A naked copy, with the names referred to in blank, affords slender means of detection, while, on the contrary, had I been placed, as I ought to have been, in possession of all the facts which I was entitled to be, but little penetration would probably have been required to see through the whole affair. The names which are in blank might of themselves, through their political associations, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme. I wish not to be misunderstood. I have too much respect for your character to suppose you capable of participating in the slightest degree in a political intrigue. Your character is of too high and generous a cast to resort to such means, either for your own advantage or that of others. This the contrivers of the plot well knew, but they

hoped through your generous attributes, through your lofty and judicious regard for your character, to excite feelings through which they expected to consummate their designs. Several indications forewarned me long since that a blow was intended against me; I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since, I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not then excite particular attention, has since, in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.

Of Mr. Crawford I speak with pain, and only in self-defence; but, that you may more fully realize the spirit which actuates him, and how little scrupulous he is of the means that he uses where I am concerned, I would refer you for illustration to facts in the possession of one who stands to you in the relation of a constitutional adviser, and who from his character is entitled to your entire confidence; I mean the Postmaster General. No one knows better than yourself how sacred the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice President should be considered in our system of government. The electors are the trustees of the high sovereign power of the people of the States, as it relates to the choice of those magistrates; and on the degree of fidelity with which the trust may be discharged depends, in a great degree, the successful operation of our system. In order to prevent, as far as practicable, political intrigue, or the operation of extraneous influence on the choice of the electoral college, it is provided that they shall meet in their respective States, and that they shall vote, throughout the Union, on the same day, and be selected within thirty four days of the time designated for the election; thus excluding with the greatest care all other influence on the choice of the electors, except the will of their constituents; but where the object was to injure me, the sacred character of the college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. Crawford wrote to Major Barry in October, 1818, (a copy of whose letter he has furnished me at my request,) requesting him earnestly to use his influence with the electors not to vote for me as Vice President, though he could not be ignorant that I had been nominated for that office, on the preceding 8th of January when your friends nominated you, in a State convention for the high station which you now hold, and that the electors were pledged to vote for you as President, and myself as Vice President. This is not the only instance of the Vice-President and directly among the motives which led him to publish his correspondence with the President. This Organ is not to be disregarded. It speaks the sentiments if not the very language of the Heir apparent. This paper asks the question, are the people of the United States called to decide whether Mr. Calhoun was guilty of duplicity or not? If they are not the tribunal to whom to refer the decision of the issue between the President and Vice-President of the United States we put the question, to what tribunal shall it be referred for an impartial and equitable decision? There is none so high and just as the Sovereign people. The people had a right to demand that this difference between their public servants should be unfolded to them. It was but fair certainly that they should know the conduct of their Representatives. But was Mr. Calhoun in justice to himself to his private character to suffer so serious a charge from such high and responsible authority to remain unanswered? Was he to permit his reputation to be the sport of his enemies, and not attempt to establish his innocence and to disclose the insincerity and malignity of his accusers? Was he to retire to private life with a tarnished name which had been hitherto spotless? Was he to be deposited in the tomb branded with treachery and his memory to be execrated by succeeding generations? This is the doom which the Globe would have as honest and upright man call down upon himself by observing a strict silence and an entire disregard of the defamatory attacks of his enemies. We cannot believe the public sense would have required so illiberal a sacrifice of Mr. Calhoun. The Globe says in another place that "Mr. Calhoun will be held responsible for all the mischiefs which may follow the publication of this correspondence." This is a strange principle in jurisprudence, that a man is to be dragged into a court of Justice to establish his innocence, and when so established that he shall suffer the pains and penalties of the guilty. This is not the mode pursued by the people of the United States in their administration of justice. To what country may belong the humane and eloquent Editor of the Globe where that rule of civil justice prevailed we are unable to determine. He will be wofully disappointed if he expects to impress such rule and savage ideas upon the public mind in this country. In another place the Globe makes an attempt to sophisticate a little. But it is too shallow. It does not by any means answer the purpose contemplated by the writer. "Genl. Jackson," says the Globe, "only asked Mr. Calhoun in his letter the simple question whether he had actually pursued the course ascribed to him by Mr. Crawford in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet," as though the single accusation in Mr. Crawford's letter was whether Mr. Calhoun ever favoured an enquiry into Genl. Jackson's conduct. This is a gross perversion of the obvious sense and import of Mr. Crawford's letter. Other and false charges were made in that letter. But suppose that had been the single charge in the letter and Mr. Calhoun had answered Genl. Jackson's enquiry in the affirmative solely? What would have been the result? Mr. Calhoun would instantly have been branded by the myrmidons who have environed the President, with the epithets of treachery and duplicity, which Mr. Calhoun plainly foresaw from the tenor of the President's letter. Mr. Calhoun attempts no justification of his course in the cabinet as is asserted by the Globe. His sole aim was to repel the charge of duplicity and disingenuousness towards Genl. Jackson which he has shamelessly done. Mr. Calhoun has too much in-



SI JUSTITIA SEQUITUR.

**Salisbury:**

MARCH 14, 1831.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. HENRY W. CONGDON as a candidate to represent his old district in the next Congress.

We have not yet been able to quiet the apprehensions which have seized our minds as to the final issue of the embarrassment in which the pernicious counsels of the President's pernicious counsels have involved him. Without evincing any disposition or manifesting any design to disabuse the President's mind of the wrongful and injurious impressions as to Mr. Calhoun's real feelings for him, his selfish advisers appear to be perversely bent upon his deeper involution in what the people of the United States believe to be an insidious attempt at the political destruction of a man at once exalted and innocent. To a nation of people honest, disinterested and intelligent this alienation, this infatuation of the President must appear strange when contrasted with his reputation for justice, magnanimity and independence. We hope however the illusion will soon vanish and that the film will be speedily removed from his eyes whereby he may be enabled to discern his true from his false and pretended friends. Our sins instead of being diminished are increased as we are let into the arena of this mysterious transaction. The voice of the Globe, a paper recently established at Washington, high in the confidence of the Secretary of State, if not entirely under his control, is truly terrifying to the Republican party. It openly assails the character of the Vice-President and directly among the motives which led him to publish his correspondence with the President. This Organ is not to be disregarded. It speaks the sentiments if not the very language of the Heir apparent. This paper asks the question, are the people of the United States called to decide whether Mr. Calhoun was guilty of duplicity or not? If they are not the tribunal to whom to refer the decision of the issue between the President and Vice-President of the United States we put the question, to what tribunal shall it be referred for an impartial and equitable decision? There is none so high and just as the Sovereign people. The people had a right to demand that this difference between their public servants should be unfolded to them. It was but fair certainly that they should know the conduct of their Representatives. But was Mr. Calhoun in justice to himself to his private character to suffer so serious a charge from such high and responsible authority to remain unanswered? Was he to permit his reputation to be the sport of his enemies, and not attempt to establish his innocence and to disclose the insincerity and malignity of his accusers? Was he to retire to private life with a tarnished name which had been hitherto spotless? 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Jackson's enquiry in the affirmative solely? What would have been the result? Mr. Calhoun would instantly have been branded by the myrmidons who have environed the President, with the epithets of treachery and duplicity, which Mr. Calhoun plainly foresaw from the tenor of the President's letter. Mr. Calhoun attempts no justification of his course in the cabinet as is asserted by the Globe. His sole aim was to repel the charge of duplicity and disingenuousness towards Genl. Jackson which he has shamelessly done. Mr. Calhoun has too much in-

**The Vampires of New York.**—We are pleased to perceive that a publication of the above title has appeared, exposing the different gambling houses in this city—the names of the proprietors, and of the persons who resort to them. The design is a laudable one, and should be encouraged by the public. The author requests us to say that it will be for sale at the Exchange this day.

It appears to be the intention of the author to continue the publication from time to time, and we perceive that he has very judiciously embodied in this first number, the admirable little poem entitled, "The Gamester," which enriched our columns a few weeks since, and which first appeared in the London University Review. As this book will be sought for by Gamblers, it will probably now be read by many of those for whose benefit it was especially designed.

N. F. Courier and Enquirer.

pendence and self respect, to attempt to justify his course in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. His allusions to his conduct there were only made to show his consistency and openness, and the evidence of it was only afforded as the best refutation of the charge of duplicity. How then can this be looked upon as any justification by Mr. Calhoun of his course in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet deliberations? Nothing can be more removed from the semblance of truth. No association can be a more wanton insult to Mr. Calhoun. "Is there not something suspicious?" continues the *Globe* "in the very length of Mr. Calhoun's reply and the accumulation of his documents?" An honest mind does not suffer its conclusion as to the truth or falsehood of a man's defense to be rated or measured by the elongation or brevity of his publication. Circumstances may render it necessary, as in this case, that a man in defending his character from foul imputation should go much into detail. Multiplicity of evidence is satisfactory if not necessary. Mr. Calhoun published the disinterested testimony of those who were associated with him in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet with the exception of his accuser, Mr. Crawford. This he did to shew that no one of the Cabinet concurred with Mr. Crawford which would, of consequence, render his misrepresentations more glaring. It is no reasonable objection to the truth and sincerity of Mr. Calhoun's defense that it covers fifty two pages. Some of the greatest men that ever lived have written volumes to refute a less serious charge than the one against the Vice-President. We think that his defense is sufficiently succinct, and he passes over in a few words several parts where he might have amplified and expanded with great advantage. The *Globe* makes the President ask in his letter simply what Mr. Calhoun's course was in the Cabinet. In continuation it says "that the President does not censure him for his acts. He only blames him for making him believe his acts were different." Now what evidence have we that Mr. Calhoun ever tried to impress Genl. Jackson's mind with the belief that he did not favour an enquiry into his conduct? Are the letters to Governor Bibb and Genl. Jackson solely relied upon? If not, has any other testimony been introduced? Not a tittle. What is the fact in relation to those two letters which were mentioned in our last number? Why that the one to Governor Bibb was written some time subsequent to the occupation of the Spanish Posts—that the other to Genl. Jackson was written to him in Nashville, prior to his setting out on his expedition against the Seminole tribe of Indians, and before such a design as the taking possession of Pensacola and St. Marks could possibly have been thought of. No body, except one infected with the gift of prophecy could have foretold that the Indians would have taken shelter under cover of the Spanish forts. Could a letter of the Secretary of War written to the commanding officer approving of the general design with which the expedition was planned be given a prospective interpretation and be made to comprehend a result which could not have entered a mind with the most unbounded foresight? So that the impressions of the President seem to rest solely upon the language of these two letters the dates of which he has entirely mistaken. Upon the whole we think the apology of the *Globe* for the Secretary of State is very impotent. Its poverty is utter nakedness. We find that Mr. Calhoun's course is generally sustained throughout the United States. The impartial prints every where give him the credit of having triumphantly vindicated his character from the unfounded and unjust accusations of his enemies. We have spoken upon this subject passionately. We are friendly to Genl. Jackson and to his administration, but when we see a part of his Cabinet form an unholy alliance to destroy the President's good feeling and confidence in an honorable and high minded individual, whom the President himself toasted as "an honest man, the noblest work of God," we feel that we are bound to vindicate his innocence and to expose the malignity of his enemies. This unprincipled junta, wickedly bent upon Mr. Calhoun's political destruction, who is considered a dangerous rival of the Secretary of State, have zealously and successfully toiled to poison the jealous mind of the President against the Vice-President. The President is candid and above concealment himself and detests hypocrisy and duplicity in others. We are well convinced if we were left to himself that his own upright and honest heart would at once acquit the Vice-President and do him justice.

We had not an opportunity to bestow that very early attention upon the able and enlightened speech of Mr. Benton upon the renewal of the United States Bank charter to which its merits entitled it. Ever now we have only been able to give it a very cursory reading. Mr. Benton's objections to the renewal of the charter are strong and powerful. He appears to have considered the consequences to the country in all their bearings. Mr. Benton identifies very properly the power of the Bank with the power of the Purse which he considers, under the existing organization of that institution, dangerous to a free government. The direct power of the Bank may be equal to ninety millions of money, whilst its indirect power is in calculable. Its influence over the political action of the government from the interest of many of its officers in the Bank—its influence in controlling by moneyed tyranny the elective franchise with its tendency to weaken, when strong interests, the disinterested and im-

partial spirit of legislation. There are some of the strongest objections against the existence of a monied institution organized upon the plan of the United States Bank. Mr. Benton objects to the renewal of the charter on account of the exclusive privileges and anti-republican monopoly which it gives to the stockholders. The truth of this objection can be made appear by the production of numerous examples. "The Bank is conducted upon the revenue and credit and in the name of the United States. It is permitted to pay the national revenue in its own notes. To hold all the undrawn balances of that revenue without any premium or compensation. To exclude the reception of the paper money of other Banks in the payment of the revenue. To establish branches in the States without their consent. To be exempt from liability on the failure of the Bank. To have the United States for a partner. To have foreigners for partners. To be exempt from the regular administration of justice for the violation of their charter. To have all these privileges secured to them as a monopoly, in a pledge of the public faith not to grant the like privilege to any other company." All these are the exclusive privileges enjoyed by this Bank which the sedulous and investigating mind of Mr. Benton has discovered and brought together, and which are certainly enjoyed by no other Bank in the United States and must therefore be a monopoly which is contrary to the genius of the constitution. The unpropitious effect of this monopoly has been severely felt in several parts of the United States. The United States Bank with its exclusive privileges has with the influence which thereby accrued to it destroyed the permanency and solvency of several private Banking institutions by throwing their money entirely out of the market. Of the power of this Bank to bring destruction upon other Banks even the President of it admits in express terms. These are his words: "There are very few Banks which might not have been destroyed by the power of this Bank." Here is proof of its immense magnitude and power—for what it might accomplish if it suited its purposes. This is a dangerous engine in the hands of the stockholders and might scatter ruin and devastation throughout the land. The destruction of the State Banks being accomplished or brought under entire subordination to this great National Bank, how unlimited must be its power and influence over every order and rank in society. The United States government will be brought under its yoke or there must be greater wisdom and virtue in its administrators than ever has been known to prevail in any age or any quarter of the world. The power of a great monied Aristocracy is the most potent and formidable in the world. The moral force and power of the human intellect with all its rare and combined talents cannot withstand its influence. Great men must have money and they will attach themselves to that body of persons who can spare it with the most ease and with the greatest readiness. By means of its immense Revenue the Bank can control the talents of the nation which will constitute it the ruler *de facto* of the Union. What must be the result of such a state of things? The consequences would be inevitably certain. We lose our political independence, which being once surrendered we must become the pliant and slavish subjects of the Ruler whom the choice of the United States Bank might select to set over us. This result is not at all improbable since the Bank of England with a much less flattering beginning has in the majesty of its strength enslaved that powerful Kingdom. Is it not right then that we should eschew the course of the English government and not by granting a renewal of the charter subject ourselves to the possible contingency of being entangled? The establishment of branches of this Bank in the several States, without their permission, is a dangerous inroad upon the sovereignty of the States. It is through the agency of these branches that the Great Central Bank expects, and wisely too, to extend its unbounded influence. When it has effectually subdued the sovereignty of the States and trampled upon their rights how little will the Bank lack of having acquired unlimited influence? How easy will it be to shift their funds, and bring, one by one, the several States under entire subordination, and scatter ruin and degradation through the land? There are a thousand ways in which its power may become despotic, and destroy the liberties and fortunes of our citizens. We hope that the opponents of the Bank will prevail and that the proposition to renew the charter may be rejected.

We perceive by the United States Telegraph that Mr. Van Buren in a note to the Editor of that paper requests that he will publish for him a general disclaimer of all knowledge of or connection with the subject matter of correspondence between the President and Vice-President. This disclaimer should not, and can not benefit Mr. Van Buren. Circumstantial evidence is too strong against him to acquit him of all connection with this base transaction upon his own assertion unsupported by any corroborative testimony. The more disclosures that are made the more palpable is Mr. Van Buren's connection with this affair. We should betray an entire ignorance of the human heart if we should place any reliance upon Mr. Van Buren's disclaimer. Could we suppose he would acknowledge his connection with a plot so infamous and unprincipled? Did ever man yet who was found mean and low enough to engage in

such intrigues confess that he had any share in their conduct? We challenge the history of world for an example. Besides it is in perfect keeping with Mr. Van Buren's known reputation for conducting all his schemes by intrigue. Mr. Van Buren appears with a very ill grace in the paper with his defense before any charge is directly made upon him. It is true that he was alluded to indirectly, but it does not become one in Mr. Van Buren's station to make such allusion the pretext for appearing in a public print to vindicate his character. He should have waited for a direct reference to his agency in this transaction. Attorney Hamilton of New York has made his appearance in vindication of his conduct. He is not at all pleased with the agency which has been assigned him in the conduct of the plot for the destruction of Mr. Calhoun. He says he had no other motive in procuring this letter of Mr. Crawford than to gratify the curiosity of Genl. Jackson who had understood Mr. Calhoun's conduct in the cabinet in a very different light from that which it was made to appear in that letter. Who informed Genl. Jackson that Mr. Crawford had made a different statement of the affair from what Genl. Jackson had all along supposed to be the true one? Upon this point there is a guarded and intentional silence. Was not Attorney and Secretary *pro tempore* Hamilton the very man who first informed Genl. Jackson of what Mr. Crawford was willing to attest was the truth of this Cabinet transaction? It was upon this suggestion of Attorney and Secretary Hamilton that Genl. Jackson expressed his desire to see Mr. Crawford's statement which Mr. Attorney and Secretary Hamilton promised should be given. Then it was that this letter of Mr. Crawford's was obtained through the agency of Mr. Forsyth and placed in Genl. Jackson's hands. It is very easy to evade the true point of discovery, which is done by Mr. Attorney and Secretary Hamilton. He does not say whether he knew how Genl. Jackson came into possession of the knowledge of the fact that Mr. Crawford had made this statement or was willing to make it, which Genl. Jackson professed a strong desire to see and which Mr. Attorney and Secretary Hamilton promptly pledged himself to produce for the inspection of Genl. Jackson. Who does not detect the baseness of this artful and unprincipled reprobate, Hamilton, who, under a pretence of defending Genl. Jackson's character from an expected assault touching his conduct of the Seminole war, pending the Presidential contest, strives to betray Mr. Calhoun into some unguarded expression which he might use to procure Mr. Calhoun's destruction upon this very occasion! But Mr. Calhoun's uprightness and honesty frustrated his base attempt and he now reaps the reward. This Hamilton was a warm political friend of Genl. Jackson, as was likewise Mr. Calhoun, and when he called on the latter gentleman to get information of what was acted in the Cabinet, he declared it was to vindicate Genl. Jackson who was about to be arraigned for his conduct of the Seminole War, and now in his own vindication he says it was asked with a view to bring about a reconciliation between Mr. Crawford and Genl. Jackson. What shameless treachery! What a palpable contradiction! It is the best evidence that neither was the design of the information sought by Mr. Hamilton from Mr. Calhoun. The recent disclosures by the last publications have rendered it necessary that Mr. Calhoun should add a few remarks by way of supplement to his pamphlet which we find in the Telegraph. We will publish them next week if possible. Mr. Crawford's defense of himself in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, published by Mr. Forsyth, is weak and unsatisfactory. It is as is usual with all his writings of late, full of contradictory statements. They appear from notes appended to his letter as published in the Telegraph.

To the remarks of "a citizen of Raleigh" in the last Register we only think it necessary to reply that the statement made in our paper of the course pursued by Governor Owen during the progress of the election for United States Senator is substantially correct, and that, were it necessary, we could corroborate what we have said upon that occasion by several respectable citizens of Raleigh and of this place who were witnesses of the conduct of Governor Owen upon that occasion. What we said of Governor Owen did not proceed from any hostility towards him but from a determination to publish the true history of the election of U. S. Senator. Governor Owen is a supporter of this paper, and is, so far as we know and believe, friendly to its success. Whatever the writer in the Register may believe, our statement is nevertheless true as many "citizens" of Raleigh know and believe.

We have given no Congressional summary this week because the length of the correspondence between the President and Vice-President excluded it. Our readers will not lose much by its exclusion since matter of such interest supplies its place. The supplement of Mr. Calhoun to his first Correspondence we hope to publish next week. This additional appeal to the people was made absolutely necessary by the publication of some letters which were suppressed but which it was afterwards thought proper to publish. Other letters important to a full understanding of the conspiracy are yet behind, and we presume there is not much likelihood that they will be presented to the public since they would reveal too much baseness for the safety of the honor and credit of those concerned.

The conduct of the North Carolina Journal has been relinquished by Mr. Cameron and transferred to Messrs. Hyatt and Strange. In their prospectus they promise their support to the present administration whilst it is conducted upon the principles it has heretofore supported. They profess to advocate the doctrine of State Rights and to be opposed to the Tariff. They will no doubt sustain the respectable character of the Journal which will secure their success. They have our best wishes.

The Hon. Hiram W. Converse passed through this place on Thursday last on his return from Washington city.

Mr. O'Connell has been arrested for conspiring to evade the Proclamation act.

We are indebted to the Hon. Theo. H. Benton for his speech upon the Bank question.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The last accounts contain nothing definite as to the course of affairs upon the continent. England is still in an unsettled state. There have been rumors about that a change was shortly to be made in the Ministry, and that Peel and Wellington were to come into the administration, the former as first Lord of the Treasury. For this conjecture there does not appear to be any foundation. The Revolutionary spirit in Ireland gathers strength as it progresses—the repeal of the Union is determined on. Mr. O'Connell's popularity daily increases. The chances, we think, are strongly in favour of a rebellion in Ireland. The conciliatory and firm course of the Lord Lieutenant may, for a time, retard the spirited action of the malcontents, but he has not influence sufficient to allay it entirely. The Emperor Nicholas has issued his proclamation to the insurgents of Poland in which he charges the revolutionary spirit of the Poles upon some disinterested conspirators against his authority. He exhorts the Poles to return to their former allegiance, to listen to the counsels of a father and obey the commands of their King. The manifesto of the King does not appear to have had any influence in controlling the disturbances. They seem determined to regain their liberties or perish in the attempt. They were basely defrauded of them and we hope their cause will prosper. If any people ought to enjoy perfect liberty the Poles ought. None deserve their freedom more, and none are better capable of enjoying it. The Revolutionary spirit has extended itself to Switzerland. Many of the Cantons have established constitutions for their government with the most perfect order and quiet. Belgium is yet without a King. Prince Otho has accepted a previous invitation to ascend the throne of Greece.

#### DIED.

On Sunday 6th inst. in this County Frederic Ford, Esq.

In this county on Sunday week last Mrs. Margaret Young, widow and relict of the late John Young dead. She was remarkable for her amiability and gentleness, and exemplary for her unwearied industry. She was universally esteemed and beloved, her death must be regretted by all.

#### Last Notice.

All those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, Agent.

Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 33f

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible.

#### Notice.

WILL be sold on Tuesday of May Court, the House and Lot of Barnabas Krider, adjoining the Jail lot, on credit of Twelve Months, bond and security will be required.

JACOB KRIDER Esq.

March 14th 1831.

#### Notice.

AT January Sessions, 1831 of Montgomery County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the late Doctor James W. Craig. All persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make payment: And those having demands against the Estate are requested to present them for payment, properly authenticated within the time required by Law, or the acts of Assembly, for the protection of Executors and Administrators and deceased men's Estate will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BENJAMIN KENDALL, Adm'r.

Laurencetown, 3d March, 1831. 5:66

TLN PLATE Workman

#### WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a firm rate.

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinner Machines.

DANIEL H. GRESS.

Salisbury, October, 1830. 61f

#### State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAMUEL STANFORD to the use of

Isaac J. Thomas vs. the heirs at Law of

William Parks. In this case it appears

to the Court that Ezra Parks, one of the

heirs at Law of the said William Parks

lives without the limits of this State: It

is therefore ordered by the Court that

publication be made in the Western Car-

olinian, published in Salisbury to be and

appear at the next County Court, of Cabarrus,

to be held in Concord on the third

Monday in April next, to show Cause, if

any, why the plaintiff shall not have

Judgment of execution, against the Estate,

of Wm. Parks dec'd. or Judgment will

be entered according to scis.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.

6167 C. C. C.

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CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAM'L. STANFORD to the use of

Charles Harris' Executors vs. the

heirs at Law of William Parks, scis to

charge real Estate. In this case it ap-

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that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at Law

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plaintiff shall not have judgment of ex-

ecution against the real Estate of Wm.

Parks, dec'd. levied on or judgment will

be entered according to scis.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS,

6167 C. C. C.

The Examination of the Female School,

in Statesville, will take place on Thursday the

last day of March. Commencing at half past 9

A. M.

Patrons and friends of the School, are respect-

fully invited to attend. 4:63

## POETRY.

### DOMESTIC RIDES.

Or, Truth in Parenthesis.  
I really take it very kind,  
This visit Mrs. Skinner!  
I have not seen you such an age—  
(The wretch has come to dinner!)  
How charming, too, what loves of girls—  
What taste for painters' easels!  
Come here and kiss the infant dear—  
(And give it p'rhaps the measles!)  
Your charming bairn I see are at home  
From Reverend Mr. Russell's:  
I was very kind to bring them both—  
(What boots for my new Brussels!)  
What little Clara left at home!  
Well now I call that shabby:  
I should have loved to kiss her up—  
(A daddy, daddy, baby!)  
And Mr. S. I hope he's well,  
But though he lives so handily,  
He never now drops in to sup—  
(Be better for our brandy!)  
Come, take a seat—I long to hear  
About Matilda's marriage;  
You're come, of course, to spend the day—  
(Thank Heav'n I hear the carriage!)  
What! must you go? Next time, I hope  
You'll give me longer measures;  
Nay—I shall see you down the stairs—  
(With most uncommon pleasure!)  
Good bye! good bye! remember all,  
Next time you'll take your dinners;  
(Now David, mind, I'm not at home  
In future to the Skinners!)

## Variety.

*Washington Irving on War.*—The first conflict between man and man was the mere exertion of physical force, unaided by auxiliary weapons—his arm was his buckler his fist was his mace, & a broken head the catastrophe of his encounters. The battle of unassisted strength was succeeded by the more rugged one of stones and clubs, and was assumed a sanguinary aspect. As man advanced in refinement, as his faculties expanded, and his sensibilities became more exquisite, he grew rapidly more ingenious and experienced in the art of murdering his fellow beings. He invented a thousand devices to defend and assail—the helmet, the curtains, and the buckler, the sword the dart, and the javeline prepared him to elude the wound, as well as to launch the blow. Still urging on, in the brilliant and philanthropic career of invention, he enlarges and heightens his powers of defense and injury. The aries, the scorpio the ballista, and the catapult, give a horror and sublimity to war, and magnify its glory by increasing its desolation. Still insatiable, though armed with machinery that seemed to reach the limits of destructive invention and with the desire of revenge—still deeper researches must be made in the diabolical arcana. With furious zeal he dives in to the bowels of the earth; he toils midst poisonous mineral and deadly salts—the sublime discovery of gunpowder blazes upon the world—and, finally, the dreadful art of fighting by proclamation seems to endow the demon of war with ubiquity and omnipotence.

This, indeed, is grand!—this indeed, marks the power of mind, and bespeaks that divine endowment of reason which distinguishes us from the animals our inferiors. The unenlightened brutes content themselves with the native force which Providence has assigned them. The angry bull butts with his horns as did his progenitors before him—the lion the leopard, and the tiger, seek only with their talons and their fangs to gratify their sanguinary fury; and even the subtle serpent darts the same venom, and uses the same wiles, as did his sire before the flood. Man alone, blessed with the inventive mind goes on from discovery to discovery—enlarges and multiplies his powers of destruction arrogates the tremendous weapons of Deity itself, and uses creation to assist him in murdering his brother man.

The Washington Telegraph, than which there is certainly no paper in the Union more zealously devoted to Gen. Jackson or that has rendered more important services to the Jackson party, has been pretty freely accused of late by Jackson press too of being hostile to the president. It is needless to say that the accusation is unfounded, and that it has arisen entirely from causes having no connection with Gen. Jackson, or his re-election to the presidency. On the contrary, the Telegraph states, and we have no doubt of the fact, that it has proceeded entirely from its refusal to chime in with certain other papers in their nomination of Mr. Van Buren as successor to Gen. Jackson. The following are some of the remarks of the Telegraph on this subject.

"Had we instead of repelling this early attempt to commit the country upon the question of who ought to be the successor of Gen. Jackson, acquiesced

therein we should never have heard whisper of entitling him. Not it was our refusal to respond to that article, and to unite in the attempt to sacrifice an individual, who, to say the least of him, contributes as much as any other to the success of the party in power, and who, by the excellency of his private life, his past public services, experience, and patriotism, has the highest claims upon the country, which has caused these insinuations and charges intended to weaken us in the confidence of the people. The justice thus rendered to this individual is not incompatible with a support of Gen. Jackson. We have given him on principle, our decided support, and we know not how this can now be more efficaciously rendered, than by exposing to public indignation every attempt to separate him from his earliest, most efficient, and disinterested supporters. The true, sincere, and disinterested friends of Gen. Jackson will guard his fame as a legacy for his country. Parasites and flatterers would reduce him to a mere electioneering agent, sacrificing his own popularity, and using the patronage of the government to promote the personal ends of others. *Charleston Mercury.*

*Too Big a Book.*—A man being about to purchase a young horse, was fearful he might prove skittish as the phrase is and in order to test his steadiness, or strength of nerve, directed his boy to go a little way off, behind the next corner, and he would ride the colt down opposite, to him, when the boy should start suddenly out and cry "booh!" and if the colt could stand that it would be proof enough of his being firm and well broke. The boy took his station, and the man mounted and rode along; but when he came opposite the corner and the boy jumped out and cried "booh," the colt threw him off. The rider picked himself up soon, however, and rubbing his shoulders and shins asked the boy what he did so for. "Why, father," said the boy, "you told me to say booh." "Yes," said the old man "but there was no need of saying, such a big booh, to such a little horse." *Sullivan Mercury.*

## TAILORING BUSINESS.

### Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workmen, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of Cutting, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. *BENJ. FRALEY.*

### Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

### GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

*Broadcloths, Groceries,  
Cassimeres, Cutlery,  
Cassinetts, Queensware,  
Hats, Domestic,  
Shoes, Calicoes,  
Saddlery, Silks, Sattins,  
Stationery, Ribbons, &c.*  
Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. *43ft*

### Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET. TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing whole or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interests satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber by mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of \$5 or \$10—postage in every instance to be paid.

*GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth st.*

*Philadelphia.*

N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills. *W. S. 1831.*

*Philadelphia.*

N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills. *W. S. 1831.*

## No TARIFF of Prices. FREE TRADE.

*Earthware, Looking Glasses, &c.*  
*THOMAS J. BARROW, & Co.*

*Importers, 38 Water-st. New-York.*

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of *Earthware, Glass China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c.* which the New-York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support, in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices of Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation: exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellency of our packers, and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly act in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us; in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subdue us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to regret of their liberality.

*T. J. BARROW & Co.*

*88 Water-street, above Old Slip.*

## WANTED

A quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and Curly Maple, plank, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be given. Apply to

*ALEX. BUIS*

*AND*

*GEO. FRALEY.*

*N. B. Two or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to,*

*A. BUIS*

*AND*

*GEO. FRALEY.*

*Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 56ft*

*No longer to be "put off."*

*THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.*

*April 17th, 1830. 15*

*State of North Carolina,*

*MECKLENBURG COUNTY.*

*Superior Court of Law,*

*FALL TERM, 1830.*

*JANE B. WHITLEY vs. Jonathan R. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months, in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. *Sam'l HENDERSON, c. m. s. e. t.**

*6m62*

*State of North Carolina,*

*STOKES COUNTY.*

*Superior Court of Law,*

*OCTOBER TERM, 1830.*

*FRANCES ARNOLD vs. James Arnold: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germanton on the third Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. *3m63**

*Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.*

*Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.*

*COWAN & HAGUE,*

*TAILORS.*

*THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch.*

*They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.*

*Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.*

*All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.*

*P. S. He has just received the latest fashions*

*from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.*

*Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.*

*GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.*

*June 14th, 1830.*

*State of North Carolina,*

*STOKES COUNTY.*

*Superior Court of Law,*

*OCTOBER TERM, 1830.*

*ELAINE ROBERTS vs. William Roberts: Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. *3m63**

*Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.*

*Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21*

*Cotton Gin Making.*

*THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.*

*All orders will be promptly attended to, and*

*Gins finished in the shortest possible time.*

*Repairing of Gins will be done on the short*

*est notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,*

*HENRY A. CLINGAMON.*

*Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21*

*JOB PRINTING,*

*OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,*

*EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & Dispatch,*

*AT THIS OFFICE.*

*EQUITY BLANKS*

*SAME HERE.*

## Negroes for Sale.

### 13 OR 14

*Women & Children, belonging to the Estate of Alexander Locke, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 31st day of April next at the late residence of Alexander Locke, *Salisbury, March 4th 1831.**

## Notice.

*THE subscriber, having administered on the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased, request all persons to whom his Estate is indebted to present their claims, within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to his Estate, in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment to,*

*JOHN LOCKE, *Administrator with the will annexed.**

*March 5th 1831.*

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

### LOST.

*A Calf Skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some Judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthet's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th instant.*

*Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward.*